

Amendment to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A light-guiding device having a coupling-in surface for coupling-in light radiation substantially in a first main direction perpendicular to said coupling-in surface, and having a coupling-out surface for coupling-out light radiation substantially in a second main direction perpendicular to said coupling-out surface, wherein the coupling-out surface has dimensions other than those of the coupling-in surface, characterized in that the device comprises a number of ~~plate-like~~ light-guiding members, each light-guiding member being configured in the form of a substantially planar plate and having (i) a substantial rectangular lateral coupling-in surface, (ii) two lateral outer surfaces bordering the rectangular lateral coupling-in surface configured to narrow an angular distribution of light radiation around the first main direction, and (iii) a substantially rectangular lateral coupling-out surface, wherein a number of the ~~plate-like~~ light-guiding members are stacked together so as to create the coupling-in surface formed by said lateral coupling-in surfaces abutting each other at their long sides, and wherein the coupling-out surface is created by said lateral coupling-out surfaces abutting each other at their short sides.

2. (Currently Amended) A light-guiding device as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the coupling-in surface has a substantially rectangular shape whose long side is less than five times longer than the short side, and the coupling-out surface has an oblong shape having a length of more than five times, ~~preferably more than ten times,~~ the length of said long side.

3. (Currently Amended) A light-guiding device as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that each of the ~~plate-like~~ light-guiding members is provided with a lateral reflecting

outer surface intermediate the coupling-in surface and the coupling-out surface for reflecting the light radiation, ~~which~~ wherein the lateral reflecting outer surface is positioned at an angle to said first main direction and ~~which~~ wherein the reflecting outer surface directs the light radiation substantially in the second main direction towards the coupling-out surface.

4. (Currently Amended) A light-guiding device as claimed claim 3, characterized in that the angle between said reflecting outer surface and said first main direction is between 15° and 55° , ~~preferably between 35° and 45° , more preferably about 40° .~~

5. (Currently Amended) A light-guiding device as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the cross-sectional area ~~[[-]]~~ perpendicular to said first main direction ~~[[-]]~~ of each ~~plate-like~~ light-guiding member increases in the first main direction, wherein the two lateral outer surfaces bordering the rectangular lateral coupling-in surface of a respective light-guiding member comprise diverging lateral outer surfaces that create the increasing cross-sectional area.

6. (Currently Amended) A light-guiding device as claimed in claim 5, characterized in that the increase in the cross-sectional area for each light-guiding member starts at the lateral coupling-in surface of the respective light-guiding member.

7. (Currently Amended) A light-guiding device as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that portions of the ~~plate-like~~ light-guiding members ~~make optical contact, and are preferably glued together with optical glue[[,]]~~ near the coupling-in surface of respective ones of the light-guiding members and are in optical contact with one another.

8. (Currently Amended) A light-guiding device as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the thickness of the ~~plate-like~~ light-guiding members near the corresponding

coupling-out surface of a respective light-guiding member increases in the second main direction from a first thickness to a second thickness greater than the first thickness, wherein the short side of the coupling-out surface has a thickness that is greater than a thickness of the corresponding light-guiding member further from the coupling-out surface.

9. (Currently Amended) A light-guiding device as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the portions of the plate-like light-guiding members near said coupling-in surface extend in different, substantially parallel planes, while the portions of the plate-like light-guiding members near said coupling-out surface extend in substantially the same plane.

10. (Currently Amended) A method of guiding light through a light-guiding device wherein light radiation is coupled in substantially in a first main direction perpendicular to the coupling-in surface, wherein light radiation is coupled out substantially in a second main direction perpendicular to the coupling-out surface, which coupling-out surface has dimensions other than those of the coupling-in surface, characterized in that the light radiation is guided by a number of plate-like light-guiding members, each light-guiding member being configured in the form of a substantially planar plate and having (i) a substantially rectangular lateral coupling-in surface, (ii) two lateral outer surfaces bordering the rectangular lateral coupling-in surface configured to narrow an angular distribution of light radiation around the first main direction, and (iii) a substantially rectangular lateral coupling-out surface, wherein a number of the plate-like light-guiding members are stacked together so as to create the coupling-in surface formed by said lateral coupling-in surfaces abutting each other at their long sides, and wherein the coupling-out surface is created by said lateral coupling-out surfaces abutting each other at their short sides.

11. (New) A light-guiding device as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the coupling-in surface has a substantially rectangular shape whose long side is less than five times longer than the short side, and the coupling-out surface has an oblong shape having a length of more than ten times the length of said long side.

12. (New) A light-guiding device as claimed claim 4, characterized further in that the angle between said reflecting outer surface and said first main direction is between 35° and 45°.

13. (New) A light-guiding device as claimed claim 12, characterized further in that the angle between said reflecting outer surface and said first main direction is about 40°.

14. (New) A light-guiding device as claimed in claim 2, characterized in that each of the plate-like light-guiding members is provided with a lateral reflecting outer surface intermediate the coupling-in surface and the coupling-out surface for reflecting the light radiation, wherein the lateral reflecting outer surface is positioned at an angle to said first main direction and wherein the reflecting outer surface directs the light radiation substantially in the second main direction towards the coupling-out surface.

15. (New) A light-guiding device as claimed in claim 14, characterized in that the cross-sectional area perpendicular to said first main direction of each light-guiding member increases in the first main direction, wherein the two lateral outer surfaces bordering the rectangular lateral coupling-in surface of a respective light-guiding member comprise diverging lateral outer surfaces that create the increasing cross-sectional area.

16. (New) A light-guiding device as claimed in claim 15, characterized in that the increase in the cross-sectional area for each light-guiding member starts at the lateral coupling-in surface of the respective light-guiding member.

17. (New) A light-guiding device as claimed in claim 15, characterized in that portions of the light-guiding members are glued together with optical glue near the coupling-in surface of respective ones of the light-guiding members and are in optical contact with one another.

18. (New) A light-guiding device as claimed in claim 15, characterized in that the thickness of the light-guiding members near the corresponding coupling-out surface of a respective light-guiding member increases in the second main direction from a first thickness to a second thickness greater than the first thickness, wherein the short side of the coupling-out surface has a thickness that is greater than a thickness of the corresponding light-guiding member further from the coupling-out surface.

19. (New) A light-guiding device as claimed in claim 15, characterized in that the portions of the light-guiding members near said coupling-in surface extend in different, substantially parallel planes, while the portions of the light-guiding members near said coupling-out surface extend in substantially the same plane.

20. (New) A light-guiding device as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the cross-sectional area perpendicular to said first main direction of each light-guiding member increases in the first main direction, wherein the two lateral outer surfaces bordering the rectangular lateral coupling-in surface of a respective light-guiding member comprise diverging lateral outer surfaces that create the increasing cross-sectional area, and characterized in that the portions of the light-guiding members near said coupling-in surface extend in different, substantially parallel planes, while the portions of the light-guiding members near said coupling-out surface extend in substantially the same plane.